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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manotoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Old-Fellows' Hall.
Monroe Lodge, Golden Shield, Gatewood's Hall.
Company C, First regiment, armory.
Richmond Lodge, International Association of Machinists, Eagle Hall.
Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Richmond Assembly, R. S. of G. F., Corcoran Hall.

THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

There is really very little to be said about the platform adopted by the Populists at Lynchburg. It demands "free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of sixteen to one." At the present market price of silver (say seventy-one cents an ounce), the silver in a silver dollar (which is 371-4 grains of pure silver) is worth about fifty-five cents, as the ounce contains 480 grains. The Populists therefore demand that Government shall coin all the silver in the world, or as much of it as is brought to the mints, into coins worth fifty-five cents each, and set them afloat amongst the people as coins worth one hundred cents each. Is there any farmer fool enough to think this good financing?

They also demand that the United States Government shall issue as many of its notes as the country desires (how many the country may desire no one can say) "based upon its credit and not on its indebtedness."

This is, of course, a mere juggle of words. It is intended to declare that the Populists want the national currency issued directly by the Government instead of by the national banks. But how irrational to seek to create an idea that there would be some difference in the character of the responsibility of the Government in the two cases. The national bank notes are based upon bonds of the United States, and so the Populists say they are based upon the Government's "indebtedness." The notes of the Government would be issued by it directly, and so the Populists say they are based upon the credit of the United States. But, if the Government intends to pay the notes it issues they are "indebtedness" of it, and what is the difference in principle or in the Government's obligation if it issues the notes directly or if some one else issues them based on its "indebtedness?" In either case the Government is bound for the notes.

But what is to be done with this marvelous kind of new notes? They are to be "distributed directly among the people, when demanded, on the security of their property, at a reasonable rate of interest."

Well, folks! Won't we all have a happy time when this state of affairs comes around. This knocks the Dispatch's plan for "banishing panics and ending hard times" into a cocked hat. The Dispatch had as well "hang its harp on a willow tree and off to the wars again," for no one is going to become his own indorser and then set a spy to watch himself, when he can step up to Washington, get his congressman to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that his old broom-sedge fields are blue grass sod, and sell them to the Government for six times what they are worth. We take it that most of such loans would end in sales of the land to the Government, and while a fellow was selling he would be a fool not to sell for all he could get.

So that if we are going into the business of "banishing panics and ending hard times," give us the Populists' platform every time. If we are going into the humbuggery business, let's go into it sure enough.

THE FINGER ON THE WALL.
The Comptroller of the Currency called on all the national banks of the United States for a statement of their condition on July 12, 1893. A consolidated statement under this call of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago is printed in the Financial Chronicle of July 25.

The assets of the national banks of these four cities amounted to more than one thousand millions of dollars. What

part of these assets was silver coin or silver certificates? A little over twelve millions of dollars. That is, it is like the case of a man who has one hundred dollars while only \$1.20 of it is silver. Three name banks had \$118,910,000 of gold and notes convertible into gold, though they hardly ever get any deposit of either of these. The Chase National Bank of New York had assets amounting to more than sixteen millions of dollars and only \$30,000 of them was silver. This is like the case of a man with \$100 of which only about 19 cents is silver. But we must bear in mind that almost the only money these banks see is silver coin or silver certificates. Almost all the rest of the currency is hoarded and stored away. The bulk of the deposits that they receive every day are in silver. Any one can satisfy himself about this in a moment. Let him look at the money in his pocket and he will find nothing, or but little, except silver coin and silver notes. This is now almost the only money that is seen.

Naturally, therefore, instead of having this trifling amount of silver on hand the banks ought to have a very large proportion of their assets in silver. There must be some reason for this strange state of affairs existing in exactly the same state at the same time in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. There can be but one reason for it. The silver dollar is intrinsically worth forty cents less than the gold dollar. It has been kept up to a point that makes it exchange for a gold dollar by reason of the fact that the Government receives it as a full dollar for all taxes collected by it. But the men whose business it is to deal in money are very shrewd, and watch closely everything that affects it.

The Government has issued so many of their depreciated silver dollars that these men doubt the Government's ability to continue to absorb all of them with its annual collections. They fear they may be caught with a lot of them on their hands when the time arrives that the Government cannot absorb them all, and they know when that time arrives that no one else will take them off their hands as full dollars. They receive them on deposit, because they are the only things their depositors have to bring them, but they get rid of them as quickly as possible. That is, they pay every check on them with silver or silver certificates, retaining in their vaults everything else. And this is why the banks have this trifling amount of silver. They are determined to have as little silver on hand as possible when the crash comes.

This exhibit of these banks contains a lesson of the deepest moment. The advocates of free silver ought to know that what the managers of these banks do, all other men who deal in money will do. Consequently, if free coinage of silver dollars worth less than gold dollars is persisted in, all the gold dollars and all papers dollars that are redeemable in gold will certainly be locked up.

The free coinage men say free coinage will make a great deal more money. It must make much less money until the mints turn out a great quantity of silver dollars, or until the Government buys its certificates against it. But what must happen when that great quantity of silver dollars or silver certificates is issued? All gold will have disappeared through being locked up by those wicked bankers who, in spite of their duty to sacrifice themselves, insist on doing all in their power to protect themselves. If Mr. Powderly or the Chicago Convention could put a lever under silver and prize it up until 41 1/2 grains of it were worth as much as a gold dollar, no harm would come from this. But no one believes they will be able to do this. Four hundred and twelve and a half grains of silver, that will be worth no more when they have put that immense quantity of dollars into circulation than they are worth now. So that all the currency of this country will be silver dollars, and each of those dollars, instead of being worth one hundred cents, will be worth sixty cents or something less.

How have we helped matters by that? It will not make sixty cents buy any more flour and bacon than they will buy now. Nor will any of these sixty cent dollars be given to the farmers. They will have to bring forward some farm products to exchange for even these dollars to get any of them. But all men who owe money will be destroyed. Banks and other creditors will force men to pay up before the time comes when they will be compelled to receive depreciated dollars, and this will sacrifice their property. The laborer will be paid in cheap dollars at old rates for labor, to pay enormously advanced prices for all that he buys, and the whole country will come down to the financial level of Mexico and the Argentine Republic.

Sick Babies Need Help.
The ladies of the City Mission beg their friends to aid them in supplying to the sick and suffering such comforts as are needed to insure recovery. The number of sick children, and also the numerous cases of cancer and consumption among the older people, requiring suitable food and medicine, have caused such a heavy drain on the treasury of the City Mission that the ladies are forced to ask for additional aid in their work. Constant donations are made for old clothing of every description, and touching appeals constantly come for rags to use in sickness. Many of the mission visitors are absent from the city, but those at home are untiring in their efforts to alleviate the suffering.

Donations can be sent to Mrs. J. H. Claiborne, 62 east Leigh; Mrs. W. J. Lynham, 42 west Marshall; Mrs. Glover, 26 east Cary; Mrs. Raleigh Clouston, 13 north Sixth.

Free Dispensary.
The report of the Medical Staff of the Free Dispensary, General and Emergency Hospital, 118 west Cary, for the month ending July 31, 1893:

New Patients.	Visits.
Department of Surgery.....	14
Department Women and Children.....	28
Department General and Nervous Diseases.....	35
Department Eye, Ear and Throat.....	25
Hospital patient.....	1
Total.....	103
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	228

Owing to necessary repairs to the steamer Wyanoke, the steamer Richmond will take her place August 8th and 10th, from New York. This will necessitate the withdrawal of the steamer leaving New York on Monday, August 7th and 14th, and Richmond on Wednesday, August 9th and 16th.

OLD POLITICAL DYNASTIES.

Families That Once Ruled New York as if by Inherited Right.

Every few years the State publishes a large green book, known as the "Civil List," which gives the names of all the men who have held State and prominent county offices since the early Colonial days. It is noticeable in this list that at the beginning of the century men held offices for a series of years, much more generally than they do now, and that the same family names are often repeated. In modern times General Husted had a high record for office-holding up to the time of his death, the "Civil List" it takes four lines to give the dates of his successive terms in the Assembly, and his holding of the speaker's office. Besides this, he was harbor master, collector of the customs, commissioner of emigration, an officer in the militia, and a member of many other commissions.

The record is now upheld by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Robertson, familiarly known as the "Bandy-legged Bismarck of Katonah." All of these men, General Husted, Dr. Depew and Judge Robertson, came from the same assembly district in Westchester county. They sustain the office-holding reputation of the county which has stood in this respect above any other county of the State since the days of the Jays and the office-holding Morriszes. Dr. Depew has been assemblyman, secretary of State, county clerk, captain, commissioner of emigration, boundary commissioner and regent. Judge Robertson has been assemblyman, county judge, elector, congressman, President pro tem of the Senate, collector of the customs, and collector of the port of New York.

These are long records of office-holding, but they do not begin to compare with those of the office-holding families of the early part of the century. In comparison with the office-holding record of some members of the old families, like the Jays, Livingstons, De Lancesys, Clintons, Nicolls, Schuylers and Hamiltons, the record of Dr. Depew and Judge Robertson sink into insignificance, and there is no active politician in the State to-day whose record approaches them.

The policy of the State in the earlier days was in the hands of a few families, who distributed the offices among themselves, and kept them until the extension of the suffrage brought about more popular modes of election. The members of the family, which took the place of continuous office-holding by the same man.

De Witt Clinton was Assemblyman, Senator, member of the old Council of Appointment, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1801, the fourth Secretary of the Regents of the University, Mayor of New York, Regent, Colonial Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, Governor and candidate for President against James Monroe. His son, George W. Clinton, was county clerk and surrogate, member of the Colonial Assembly, member of the committee of correspondence appointed before the Declaration of Independence, member of the Provincial Congress, deputy of the Provincial Convention, member of the Continental Congress, of the Convention of 1788, Chancellor, Governor, and twice Vice-President. James Clinton was member of the Provincial Congress, Regent, Boundary Commissioner, Assemblyman, member of the Convention of 1788, Governor, member of the Convention of 1791. The name of Clinton fills almost the whole column in the index of names, and appears recently in the name of George W. Clinton, of Buffalo, who was Mayor, United States Attorney, Judge of the Superior Court at Buffalo, member of the Convention of 1846, and Vice-Chancellor. James C. Clinton, also of Ulster county, like the original James Clinton, was a member of Congress in the forties.

This office-holding record of the Clinton family is surpassed by the Livingston family, who take up almost two columns in the Civil List. The Livingstons family were more numerous than the Clintons, and belonged to the gentry who lived on the east bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess and Columbia counties, while the Clintons, a newer and poorer family, lived in New York, Long Island and on the west bank of the Hudson.

The Livingstons held an enormous number of offices. In their days mayors, county clerks, assemblymen, and, as now elected by the voters of a State or county, were appointed by State boards. Through their relatives and connections in high State offices the young members of the family were appointed to important local offices, and in this way a custom under which the head of a political government provides places in the public service for the family cadets.

The leading members of the great Livingston family were Philip and Robert R. Livingston. The latter often held office at the same time, and had a rocket borough, Livingston Manor, which could select them for elective office as often as they wished. Philip Livingston was County Clerk, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Councilor, member of the Colonial Assembly, Speaker, member of the Colonial Congress, Register, President of the Provincial Convention, member of the Committee of One Hundred, of the Provincial Congress, member of the Continental Congress, member of the Convention of 1788, member of the United States Constitutional Convention, which he did not attend. Boundary Commissioner again, Chancellor, member of the Convention of 1788, Minister to France, and Canal Commissioner.

Not much attention was paid to the Federal offices in those days, and a man would as lief be mayor of New York as senator of the United States, while many of the State offices were given to members in the Continental Congress. Little attention was paid by the members of these great families to the commission for the General Convention of the United States, called at Lancaster, Pa., in 1787. The two Livingstons, James Duane and Lewis Morris, were members of the convention, but they took the trouble to attend, and only Alexander Hamilton and Elbert Benson went to Annapolis. It seemed in New York to be a Federal Convention, and a member of the convention which drew up the Constitution of the State, that he was chosen to the convention which drew up the Constitution of the United States.

Alexander Hamilton was the only delegate from the State to the Federal Convention. The great political families of the State were generally opposed to giving any of the powers of a State to a Federal Government. They were opposed to the Constitution of the United States, except so far as the jealousies between the great families usually made the Clinton family take the opposite side from the material families, like the Livingstons, and the still older Van Rensselaers. After a long delay the United States Constitution was adopted by the State by a vote of thirty to twenty-seven, seven members of the Clinton family voting. Before that time the State had no revenue laws, custom officers, admiralty court, and other offices, the powers of which were transferred to the Federal Government. The Clinton family, the families with which they were connected objected to a new Constitution which might turn them out of place and would diminish their supremacy.

Peter R. Livingston, of Livingston Manor, was almost as great a man as Philip or Robert R. Livingston, and held many important offices, as did also Peter V. R. Livingston. The Livingstons have held almost all the State offices except Governor, and three of them as presidents of the Colonial Assembly had almost the power of governors. It would take a good deal of space to tell about

all the offices this family had. Nearly fifty of its members held important State and Federal positions. Robert, according to the civil list, seems to have been the favorite Christian name among the Livingstons, for after the original Robert and Robert R., the alphabet to get initials to distinguish the various other Roberts.

The Clinton family holds the record for Governor with seven terms for George Clinton and four terms for De Witt Clinton. The Jays were a great family, but there were not so many of them, and they take up hardly one-third of a column in the index. John Jay has a record for office-holding, which equals if it does not surpass, the record of any of the Clinton or Livingston family. He was member of the Provincial Convention, the Committee of 199, the Continental Congress, Council of State, Boundary Commissioner, Regent, member of the convention of 1788, member of the Committee on the State Seal, Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice of New York, Chief Justice of the United States, first envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, twice Governor, and twice the recipient of electoral votes for President. The index also makes him out to have been envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria in 1789, but that honor fell to another John Jay.

The Schuylers were another of the big political families of the colonial times. General Philip Schuyler was member of the Colonial Assembly, boundary commissioner, member of the Provincial Congress, member of the Continental Congress, delegate to Hartford, Indian Commissioner, Surveyor-General, Regent, Prison Commissioner, member of the Council of Appointment, and United States senator. Two-thirds of his office-holding record Schuylers held offices.

The Nicolls of Long Island also held many offices in the colonial days, but they dropped out afterward, and families like the Philipps and other prominent ones came in. The Nicolls remained only in recollection, and in history. They succeeded to office from father to son like the Morriszes of Westchester, where Lewis Morris, Sr., was Assemblyman, Councilor, Boundary Commissioner and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His son, Lewis Morris, Jr., also appears in the assembly after Lewis, Sr., and Lewis, Jr. The State population was much smaller then, and the families of the moment filled the appointive offices as a matter of right, and through the suffrage of their tenantry, inherited the elective offices almost as directly as they did their property in land and buildings—New York Sun.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

A Wet Day at the Temple and Collections Dull.

The rain descended yesterday morning upon the roof of the building where law prescriptions are carefully compounded, and as the great and only apothecary hearkened to the musical sound, his eyes assumed a far-away expression, and he gently hummed that sweet selection, "Under the Eaves." Around the rail, out in the sawdust district, many knights of torn raiment and abject countenance listened with bated breath to the decisions of the Great and Only.

Basil Garthright stepped gracefully to the footlights as the curtain rose on the first act. His piece was a melodrama entitled, "The Midnight Assault; or, Dominio Gileadino's Woe." He carried out his part bravely and had to give \$3.20 to make things even.

Albert Butler, with the promeness of human nature to do wrong, was up charged with taking, appropriating and carrying off \$1.20 the property of David Robinson. As the offense was committed in Manchester, the prisoner was turned over to the authorities of that city.

Eugene Britton (colored), in an evil mood, forgot his promise of good manners, and was disorderly on the street. Just for example's sake, the Dispenser called upon him for \$3.00.

Victoria Brown (colored) found to her surprise that \$3.20 was the price of beauty. Nellie Penn.

Pearl Hill (colored) thought she did not have brass enough in her composition, so she stole two boxes of that material from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The case was sent on to the grand jury.

A small sum was collected from the "Jersey Lightning" imbibers, and the court rolled up his trousers and went down to the corner to discuss the gubernatorial election.

The following judgments were rendered from the civil docket yesterday:

W. M. Monroe in favor of Richmond Railway and Electric Company.....	\$15.50
A. A. Maynard in favor of J. D. Seabright, administrator.....	41.15
Isaac Held in favor of Gans Bros.....	53.90
John Campbell in favor of George W. Glass.....	1.93
F. L. Ford in favor of John P. Bargman.....	61.00
W. J. Swellinger in favor of Charles L. Sizor.....	23.23
Joseph Toran in favor of W. D. Harton.....	17.02
Benjamin Daniels in favor of W. D. Harton.....	17.59
Cleora Lomax in favor of W. D. Harton.....	15.58
Addison Lewis in favor of W. D. Harton.....	3.02
Scott Taylor in favor of W. D. Harton.....	11.93
James V. Ramos in favor of Thomas Booker, sur. part.....	12.76
J. Martin in favor of G. W. Mantel.....	15.50
E. Rose in favor of Davenport & Morris.....	33.08
C. M. Clements (contested) in favor of Charles Seizer & Son.....	65.00
F. J. Parrish in favor of L. T. Robinson.....	5.91
N. N. Wilkinson in favor of L. T. Robinson.....	21.24
Robert Powers in favor of W. H. Williams.....	32.40
Lee B. Hetherston in favor of Harris Jacobs.....	7.00
Reuben Ford in favor of T. A. Westerman.....	35.48
Sandy Mickens in favor of T. A. Westerman.....	7.06
John R. Culpeper in favor of T. A. Westerman.....	5.00
H. M. Moses & Co.....	5.00
Charles C. Akers in favor of Samuel P. Waddill.....	5.01
C. E. Jones in favor of J. O. Phillips.....	12.50
H. A. Jones in favor of Belle V. in favor of N. W. Bowe.....	65.00
Isaac Held in favor of L. Dannenhalm's Son & Co.....	42.37
J. J. Graves in favor of H. J. Leonard.....	5.50
Agricultural Implement Company.....	5.50

The August meeting of the board of governors of the Masonic Home will take place at the Masonic Temple next Tuesday, when the committee on education will report rules governing the school at the home and defining the duties of the teacher and of the matron in respect thereto. This committee, of which Mr. John S. Elliott is chairman, will at the same time recommend a suitable person as teacher for the next session, and persons desiring that position will file their applications with him.

As soon as the committee on plans, of which Mr. E. R. Moore is chairman, is ready to report detailed drawings and cost of buildings as directed at the last meeting of the governors, the board of governors will hold a special meeting at the Masonic Temple for the purpose of considering it, and if approved will take immediate steps to commence work.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

RELIEVES THE FEELING OF LAMITUDE so common in mid-summer, and imparts vitality.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIPS.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR THAT POSITION AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Mr. John Goods Has Neither Time Nor Money to Canvass—Messrs. Martin and J. Ran. Tucker Uncommunicative.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 4.—Special.—The presence of three prominent candidates here for the United States senatorship—John Randolph Tucker, Thomas S. Martin and John Goods—is significant. While all three are lawyers and are here ostensibly to attend the sessions of the State Bar Association, it is evident that some of them, at least, are feeling the pulse of the lawyer politicians here from all quarters of the State as to their respective chances for the much-coveted prize, the highest office in the gift of a State.

I found the staid, stern-looking and gifted Goods to-day seated in a secluded spot on the east piazza of the Grand Central Hotel carefully perusing a copy of The Times. When I asked him "what he knew," he replied that he was just then trying to find out what was going on, adding that he considered the paper in his hand one of the best dailies in the South. The reporter replied that that well-known fact was not news, and asked him to talk politics.

Referring to the coming session of Congress, he said: "I think that body should repeal the Sherman act at once upon assembling, without a substitute. Then appoint the committees. Let the Ways and Means go to work on tariff bills and the Finance Committee on the 'will give the country a chance to see what effect the repeal of the Sherman law will have upon the financial world, and when the regular session convenes in December the Democratic leadership will be in a much better condition to frame and enact a silver bill."

Mr. Goods was reminded that an expression of his views on State politics would be of great interest to The Times' readers.

"I think O'Ferrall will be nominated for Governor," was his quick response. Then, with a significant smile, he said: "Now, you see I don't mind saying what I think to newspaper men."

"All right," I replied, "now tell me what you think of the United States senatorship contest?"

Springing from his chair to his feet, with a still broader smile on his face, he exclaimed, "Look here, you are asking too many questions, don't you think?"

The loquacious statesman had been cornered, but he was equal to the emergency, and said: "You can say that I have noted the time, and I have the inclination to make a canvass for the United States senatorship, but if the Legislature, in its wisdom, sees fit to elect me I shall feel highly honored, and of course I will do it. This was all he would say on the subject."

I next found the shrewd, imperturbable Thomas S. Martin, of Albemarle, busily engaged in conversation with several legal satellites who had gathered around him. He kindly consented to talk to me, but that is all he would do, for when State politics were mentioned he became as silent as the man in the moon. He politely begged to be excused, and cunningly evaded every question that touched the subject of State politics, the senatorship in particular.

I next went into search of John Randolph Tucker, and found him just back from his fight for the reform. He replied to a question regarding the State contest that he was out of politics, and was in no position to express an opinion. When reminded that he would, very probably, be pressed into the contest, he again this fall in the reform. He carried out his part bravely and had to give \$3.20 to make things even.

The brilliant banquet of the State Bar Association last night ended the annual session of the body, and the members are leaving to-day in large numbers for their respective homes. This session is pronounced by all to be the most fruitful one in the history of the association. If nothing else is done by the association, the reformation accomplished at this session in simplifying pleadings entitles the body to the grateful homage of all progressive lawyers.

The banquet was most successful in every respect. The toasts and the toasters, a correct list of which appeared exclusively in The Times to-day, were a highly entertaining event of the exercises. An interesting feature of the speaking was that the toasts and toasters were made public until they were announced by the toastmaster, of course, having been previously notified. The speaking did not begin until midnight, two hours before the banquet, and the supper which was one of the most elegant and beautiful repasts ever spread by the far-famed Grand Central Hotel.

Judge John H. Ingram's response to the toast, "The Judicials are decidedly the toast of the evening. This address was couched in chaste and beautiful language, while it abounded in original thought and logical reasoning.

Mr. R. B. Munford's response to "Woman" was full of wit and satire and eloquence. At the conclusion of Mr. Munford's speech Captain C. A. Blackford, of Lynchburg, told some excellent jokes on "Ride" and "Ride" as he styled him, while the toast was "a green country lawyer about midway between the Lick Station and Shag-Road districts in Pittsylvania."

The other speeches were very good, and Toastmaster Ingram was particularly felicitous in presenting the toasters.

Several of the lawyers will remain here for some days yet, preferring to enjoy this delightful climate as long as their business requirements will permit.

Property Transfers.

Richmond—Jesse G. Crouch to Martha A. Willis, lot at corner Twenty-fourth street and Church Hill avenue (tax title), \$30.

G. J. Hunt to Hattie G. wife of Oscar Swineford, 21-24 feet on north side Grove avenue between Morris and Harvie streets, \$50.

W. G. Neal to Benjamin Harris, 29 feet on south side Canal street between First and Foushee, \$50.

W. G. Neal to Alexander Smith, 29 feet on south side Canal street between First and Foushee, \$50.

H. H. Webb-Poole, special commissioner, to Virginia T. Watkins' trustee, 45 feet on Poplar street, southeast corner Fourteenth, \$90.

Oscar Swineford to G. J. Hunt, 34 feet on west side First street between Marshall and Clay, subject to deed of trust for \$100, \$100.

Hector O. W. Ball to R. A. Williams, one-half interest in lot 1 and 9-12 feet of lot 2, block 5, Barton Heights, subject to deed of trust, \$100.

Following Sonar & Jacob's trustees to Lindon Jones, 15 feet on north side Wallace street near Ritchie, \$125.

Prominent Grand Army Men.

During the recent official visit of Department Commander Whitcomb and Assistant Adjutant-General Eaton, G. A. R. Post No. 109, G. A. R. in this city a number of prominent Grand Army men were photographed at the studio of Mr. W. W. Foster. The pictures have just been completed and handsomely framed. They are on exhibition in Mr. Foster's window, and attracts many admirers for its superior execution.

The group contains pictures of the following gentlemen: T. T. Whitcomb, Department Commander; W. N. Eaton, Assistant Adjutant-General; G. A. R. Post No. 109, G. A. R. in this city a number of prominent Grand Army men were photographed at the studio of Mr. W. W. Foster. The pictures have just been completed and handsomely framed. They are on exhibition in Mr. Foster's window, and attracts many admirers for its superior execution.

General on the staff of the commander in chief.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

In the Matter of Hats—Freedom of the Little Fisher Maiden and of the Casino Girl.



THEY DROOP TO CONQUER.

Now the hat of the Casino girl is quite unlike the hat of any other girl you meet. There are styles for the summer season, of course. These are carefully followed by the traveler, the mountain climber, the enthusiastic yachting girl. But the girl that cannae and camps and fishes may defy every decree of fashion and does. She ties a drooping straw or a great sunbonnet under her chin, that carries little or no trimming with it, and is serenely unconscious of the charming picture she presents, peeping forth from the broad brim.

The Casino girl is like her, and yet how unlike. For while the little fisher maiden triumphs the Casino girl's chief object in life is to pile it on in bewildering abundance and luxuriance. Little cares she